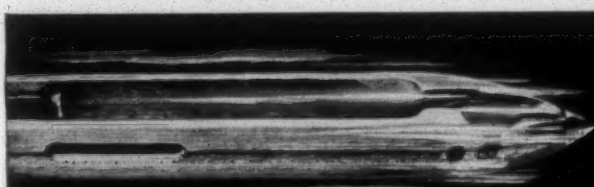


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

DECEMBER 10, 1936

No. 15



How Fast
Do Your Shuttles Run?

On 40" X Models at a speed of 192 Picks
They Run at 38 Feet per Second
On 90" XL Models at a speed of 120 Picks
They Race at 42 Feet per Second

But at the End of Every Pick
This Speed is Checked by a Full Stop

On Your 40" X Model Looms the Shuttle
Makes 11520 Stops per Hour

With This Terrific Speed
And These Sudden Stops

You Must Have Good Shuttles to Weave Good Cloth



Draper Shuttles Meet These Conditions

With Few Mistheads or Filling Breaks

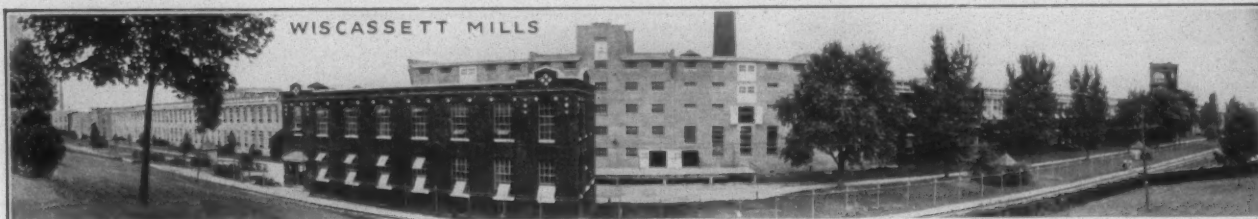
They Are Custom-Made to
the Conditions in Your Mill

DRAPER CORPORATION
Hopedale Massachusetts

Atlanta Georgia Spartanburg S C



WHERE **QUALITY** IS PARAMOUNT
YOU WILL FIND SACO-LOWELL ROTH BETTER DRAFTING



WISCASSETT MILLS



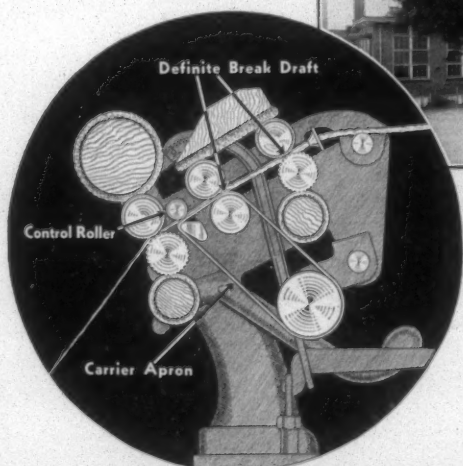
SWIFT SPINNING MILLS



FITCHBURG YARN CO.



CROSS COTTON MILLS



Cross section view of Saco-Lowell
Roth Better Drafting System

A DEFINITE BREAK DRAFT assured by two positively weighted rolls with highly effective fibre holding and fibre drafting surfaces.

A CONTROL ROLLER feeds the shorter fibres with regularity, and allows the longer strength-giving ones to be drawn from the strand without breakage.

A CARRIER APRON whose single function is transporting the strand of unlocked fibres. It has nothing to do with the drafting, and its performance is unaffected by age or atmospheric conditions.

Knitters of quality fabrics must have yarns which are exceptionally soft, even, and elastic—with bloom and lustre.

Outstanding in the production of this kind of yarn are the

**Cross Cotton Mills
Fitchburg Yarn Co.**

**Swift Spinning Mills
Wiscasset Mills Co.**

all using Saco-Lowell Roth Better Drafting after testing every other system.

You, too, can make better yarns, reduce your costs, and avoid trouble and added expense after the yarn has left the spinning room, by equipping your mill with Saco-Lowell Roth Better Drafting.

**BETTER DRAFT
SPINNING MEANS...**

SACO-LOWELL ROTH

**BETTER QUALITY
AT A LOWER COST**

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS • 147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.

Carded Yarn Group Is Reorganized

REORGANIZATION of the Carded Yarn Group upon a more comprehensive and stronger basis was completed at a meeting of spinners held in Charlotte last Thursday and Friday. In spite of bad weather, the attendance was large, those present representing a million and a quarter spindles or practically 45 per cent of the carded yarn industry. Spinners from all Southern textile States were at the meeting.

Under the new plan, the Group elected a general chairman and vice-chairman and a State chairman and several committee members to act with the chairman for each State. The new officers and committee members are to constitute the executive group for the carded yarn spinners.

Don P. Johnson, manager of the Royal Mills, Wake Forest, N. C., was elected general chairman of the group, and Sidney P. Cooper, president of Harriet and Henderson Mills, Henderson, N. C., was elected vice-chairman.

Chairmen for the several States and the committee members were elected as follows:

For North Carolina—A. K. Winget, president Efland Mfg. Co., Albemarle, chairman. Committee members are Hyman Battle, Rocky Mount Mills; F. A. Thompson, Steel Cotton Mills, Lenoir; J. A. Moore, Sterling Mills, Franklinton, and Karl Bishopric, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray.

For South Carolina—S. H. Lander, Gossett Mills, Anderson, chairman. Committee members, C. T. Stokes, Cheraw, and George H. Anderson, Fork Shoals.

For Georgia—W. N. Banks, Grantville, chairman. Committee members, Clifford J. Swift, Columbus, and I. C. Milne, College Park.

For Alabama and Tennessee combined, Bragg Comer, Avondale Mills, chairman. Committee members, W. P. Hazelwood, Jacksonville, Ala., and A. G. McMillan, Talladega, Ala.

Phillip Dana, of the Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me., will be asked to represent the Carded Yarn Group in New England.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, conducted the three sessions held during the meeting. He pointed out that the Carded Yarn Group, because of its widely scattered membership, had not in the past co-operated to the same extent as the

other groups in the industry in handling various matters of importance to the mills. He stressed the fact that while the technical position of the carded yarn mills is now better than it has been at any time in the past ten years, that the mills have not improved their market position to the extent that is noted among the other groups.

Yarn prices, with especial reference to the fact that spinners' prices must be increased, were discussed at the meeting. Sentiment showed that the spinners are more determined than ever to get their prices on a more satisfactory basis.

It was also brought out at the meeting that deviation from the code standards of hours and wages has been more prevalent among carded yarn mills than in other groups. It was strongly urged at the meeting that all carded yarn mills unite to bring about strict adherence to code standards and was emphasized that the necessity of longer hours and sub-code wages has been eliminated by the general improvement in the textile markets.

The spinners adopted a protective clause to be used in sales notes to protect themselves against Federal or State legislation that might increase operating costs. The text of the clause follows:

"The price on any undelivered portion of this contract is subject to increase or decrease due to any governmental action or further legislation and, or governmentally accepted codes, affecting sellers' costs, and shipments may be modified to the extent necessitated by any such action, legislation, and, or codes."

It is expected that as a result of the larger organization and the more ambitious program planned for the Carded Yarn Group that central offices may be opened, probably in Charlotte, to facilitate the work of the group.

In commenting upon general conditions in the textile industry Dr. Murchison stated that only the possibility of over-production and the rapid expansion of Japanese imports were hazards in the way of the textile industry's recovery.

He said efforts toward solving the latter problem will be made when leaders of the industry go to Japan early in the new year in an effort to obtain a "gentleman's agreement" with the Japanese respecting imports. The question of over-production, he said, was entirely in the hands of the manufacturers.

Rayon and Staple Fibre Fabrics

By J. Hanson*

IN considering the manufacture of woven fabrics from both continuous filament rayon yarn and cut staple fibre yarn, it is as well to note the properties of the different kinds of rayon produced. Viscose rayon yarn is a smooth thread with a characteristic brilliance and a wonderful affinity for dyestuffs in beautiful and delicate shades, eminently suitable for displaying the charm of the manufactured fabric to its fullest advantage. It is a strong thread and fairly durable when properly handled, for what is the main consideration of this paper, i.e., manipulation during the weaving process.

Acetate yarn requires rather more careful handling in the weaving process, due to the difference in stretch and elasticity. It has also a different affinity for viscose and cotton dyestuffs, but this makes the thread very suitable for mixing with other yarns to give the well known cross-dyed effects.

Cuprammonium yarns are similar to viscose in weaving manipulation, but have a very soft handle and a characteristic "feel" when finished, particularly for dress goods.

Examples of the use of acetate yarns in conjunction with the other types are to be found in shot silk effects, two-colour weaves, checks and stripes, and delustrated effects against the brilliant metallic lustre of viscose. Types of fabrics it may be used for include plains, crepe de chine, twills, satins, satin beaute crepes, marocains, cords, tinsels, etc.

Rayon staple fibre, or spun rayon, is the latest addition to the rayon yarns now available to the manufacturer, and consists of short staple lengths, but to a predetermined size (say 1 7/16 in.) and spun in a similar manner to cotton yarns. Staple fibre is capable of being spun into many different types of yarns, both plain and fancy and is I feel sure destined to play a very important part in the future in the manufacturing trade of Lancashire. There is no doubt that staple fibre yarn is now here to stay, due to the many and varied uses to which it can be applied. These include: Plain yarns, slub yarns, knop yarns, crepe yarns, doubling yarns and mixture yarns of various types. These yarns may be utilized in types of cloth which are also many and varied, and their possibilities are almost unlimited.

Typical cloths which can be made from staple fibre yarns include: Plain cloths, dress fabrics of all types (by using different varieties of yarns), weft mixed cloths, of slubs, knops, and plain, along with straight rayon warps, acetate stripes and checks, cord stripes, underwear fabrics, counterpanes, pillow casings. Staple fibre fabrics have a beautiful feel, and they finish well. With careful mixing they can also be used for imitation wool or linen effects, but these need careful handling in the preparatory processes.

The Lancashire trade is changing to different types of fabrics. Let us forget for a moment that we are dealing

with fabrics which have originally been made with cotton, wool, or pure silk, as the case may be, and consider these newer yarns. This may be rather difficult when we have been accustomed to handling such fabrics for many years, but the main thing is to study the materials we have to use, and the particular form of that material we are dealing with. From that we can build up our requirements accordingly from a mechanical point of view in relation to the manufacturing or design.

It will be found that the same hard and fast rules we may have been accustomed to with cotton do not now apply when using rayon in its different forms. Gentleness in handling is the keynote to success in each process. Good preparation is essential; faults in warp or weft are magnified in the finished article as compared with a cotton fabric of like structure. The importance of loom tuning cannot be stressed too much; everything must be attended to, down to the finest detail, as in many cases their importance is far-reaching.

I suggest that overlookers and managers should look upon the weaving of rayon from an entirely different standpoint to cotton in relation to the setting-up of warps and attention to the smallest details which in any way may affect the weaving or the value of the finished article. Extreme settings in various parts of the mechanism, which we should never dream of using in the weaving of cotton fabrics, will many times be found to be the turning point in producing a first class article or otherwise.

Shedding in rayon weaving should always be as small as practicable and without undue strain. The tappet plays an important part in the weaving of rayon. A long dwell tappet in relation to shuttle traverse, and easing of the weft especially in weft mixing types of cloth, are points worth very careful study. If the importance of the tappets in their relation to the weaving of rayon yarns and their manipulation were realized, I feel sure that the standard of the fabrics could not fail to be improved in many ways. Many faults would be minimized to a large extent.

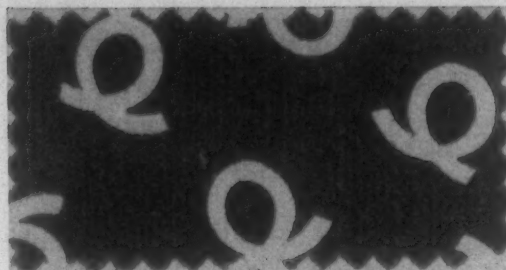
Warps may be woven straight from the beam itself, or over a roller back rest. The new oscillating type of back rest is also satisfactory, according to the type of fabric being made. It is essential, however, to have the correct type if the best results are to be obtained. Everything possible should be done to prevent the rolling of the threads, and in some cases it is an advantage to weave without rods, or at least with very small ones.

The let-off motion should be free and easy, with a large polished ruffle. It is optional whether ropes or chains are used, but the yarn must leave the beam freely and as uniformly as possible. The sley should be free from lateral or vertical movement and the reed casings firm, so that the weft can be properly and evenly beaten into the cloth. All take-up parts should be in perfect condi-

*In a lecture to the Preston and District Textile Managers' Association, in England.

(Continued on Page 12)

Popular Processes and New Weaves



Swatch No. 4

THERE can be little doubt that processed cottons of various types will come in for a great deal of attention during the approaching resort season and the following summer. Each one of these new developments in the treatment of cottons when it first makes its appearance is given much publicity, hailed by womenkind as a modern miracle and then, when its true value is established, relegated to the position of a trustworthy trade stimulus.

Sanforizing is an old story, yet the words "Sanforized-shrunk" on a bolt of material or upon the tag attached to a cotton frock have increasing rather than diminishing promotional value. The "Neva-Wet" process is probably best known when applied to velveteens and corduroys, but doubtless enterprising manufacturers will discover other fabrics which can very profitably be made water repellent, perspiration, stain and moth resistant. The process check rain, mist and moisture on the surface of the fabric, yet the fabric can be cleaned and laundered just as before. The possibilities of "Neva-Wet" in the field of sports clothes are just beginning to be understood.

AIR-CONDITIONED COTTONS

A small advance guard of manufacturers and merchants experimented with "Air-Conditioned Cotton" last summer, and discovered that consumers were undoubtedly interested. The process consists of removing the lint from the surface of the fabric and so leaving the "pores" permanently open. It is estimated that an ordinary piece of madras a foot square admits six cubic feet of air a minute. The same bit of fabric after having been "air-conditioned" admits one hundred and twenty-nine cubic feet of air in the same length of time. Quite a difference— isn't it? Something nice for the industry to "play around" with.

Anti-crease voiles, especially when Sanforized, are very

well liked and the reports from merchants and consumers are most encouraging. The crease-resisting process has been very successfully applied to heavier cottons in linen weaves also. Some of these are exceedingly attractive. It takes an expert to tell them from genuine linen, and the prices at which they can be sold are agreeably modest.

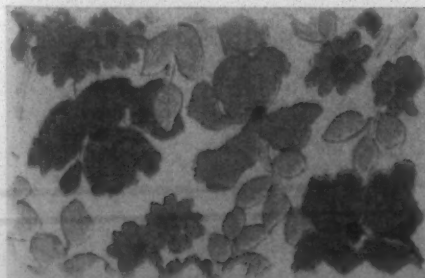
Newest of all the processes to be applied to cottons is Bellmanizing. This gives fabrics a permanent crisp finish. They can be washed over and over again without requiring starching. None of their finish washes away in the tub. Lovely new printed muslins, voiles, batistes and organdies have been given this permanent starchless finish. They are guaranteed not to become limp, linty or sleazy. Color, pattern and texture remain undisturbed by washing. On this page you will see photographs of two Ballmanized fabrics. Number 1 is a voile in a charming field-flower design worked out in rose, blue, green and yellow on a white ground. Number 2 is a Bellmanized muslin, old blue with a mushroom design in white, outlined daintily with a thin red tracery.

"BEDSPREAD" PIQUES

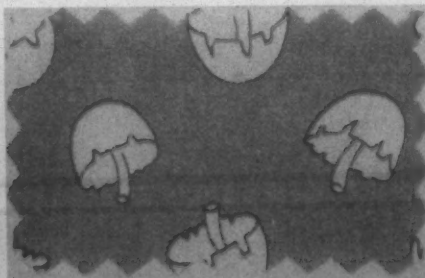
From the standpoint of fashion much is expected of the new "bedspread" piques. For all that they have a raised surface and quilted appearance they are very light in weight and well adapted for cruise clothes. Everything from slacks to evening frocks is being made of them. One of their important selling features is the fact that they do not muss and come out of a trunk or suitcase ready for service.

Photograph 3 shows a "ladder" pique, another well-liked item. It is illustrated in a luscious shade of apricot, but comes in a wide range of colors. Piques promise to be very much in the limelight. Popular varieties in-

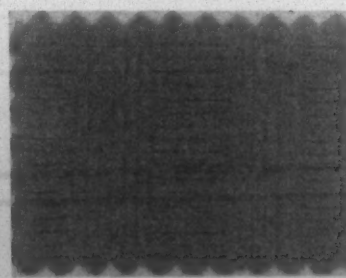
(Continued on Page 26)



Swatch No. 1



Swatch No. 2



Swatch No. 3

Defends Cotton Exchange Practices

THE following letter from Homer W. Orvis, of Orvis Bros. & Co., was written to David Clark, editor of the *Textile Bulletin*, and refers to an editorial, "What Are Cotton Futures," published in these columns October 26th. Mr. Orvis' letter is published in order that he may present his side of the question.—Editor.

+ + +

"In your issue of October 26th, you printed an editorial entitled, 'What Are Cotton Futures,' the general thought of which was that cotton futures do not represent actual cotton, that cotton delivered on futures contracts is of a most undesirable character, and that changes in prices of cotton futures bear little or no relationship to changes in market values of actual cotton. Your statements deal with a subject of such importance to the entire cotton trade, from growers to spinners, that we should greatly appreciate it if you would publish this statement in the *Textile Bulletin*.

"You refer to the fact that a buyer of a future delivery of cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange may receive from the seller an assortment of qualities of cotton, instead of an even running lot of one quality. That is to say, the cotton delivered by the seller may contain some bales of one staple length and other bales of other lengths, some bales of one grade and other bales of other grades. Subject to certain limitations that is correct, but your statement that cotton delivered on New York Cotton Exchange contracts may look 'like what the cat dragged in' is evidently based on a misunderstanding. Every bale of cotton delivered on a New York Cotton Exchange contract must, by law, be of at least seven-eighths-inch staple and of low middling or higher grade, and the bales themselves must be in good merchantable condition. No one familiar with the cotton trade would argue that any of the qualities deliverable on New York futures contracts, as just indicated, are unmerchantable, or in any sense undesirable from the standpoint of spinners who make yarns calling for such qualities.

"No cotton may be delivered on a New York Cotton Exchange contract unless it is certificated by the United States Department of Agriculture as being within the range of deliverable qualities, as just specified. In order to assure accurate classing, every bale delivered on a New York Cotton Exchange contract is classed for grade and staple by official classers of the United States Department of Agriculture. In order to assure that cotton delivered on New York Cotton Exchange contracts is in good condition and is properly sampled and weighed, every bale delivered on a New York Cotton Exchange contract is inspected for condition, sampled, and weighed, by the Inspection Bureau of the Exchange, and the work of that Bureau is universally accepted in the cotton trade as above criticism.

"Your editorial appears to imply that there is something wrongful, or unfair to the buyers of future deliveries on the Exchange, in the fact that the seller has the

right to deliver, within certain limits, an assortment of qualities. It is common knowledge in the cotton trade that the bulk of the cotton crop is bought by shippers from growers or country dealers in the country markets of the South on that very basis; that is to say, the seller delivers lots which contain an assortment of qualities, on the basis of a price which applies to only one quality, middling seven-eighths-inch. The implication is that there is something wrongful or unfair in such trading is seen to be unfounded when it is noted that, on the New York Cotton Exchange, as in Southern country markets, the contracts provide that if the seller delivers cotton of quality lower than the basic description to which the contract price applies the buyer is allowed a differential subtracted from the contract price, while if the seller delivers cotton of a quality higher than the basic description to which the contract price applies the buyer is charged a differential added to the contract price. The differentials applied on New York Cotton Exchange contracts are calculated each day by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the basis of the prevailing prices for the various qualities of cotton in representative markets of the South, in accordance with the United States Cotton Futures Act.

"Considerable space would be required to explain why the New York future delivery contract is a 'round lot' rather than a 'single quality' contract. Suffice it to say, that it is the outgrowth of approximately 66 years of cotton trade experience, in the course of which time it has been modified in numerous particulars as experience and changing conditions have called for modification of it, such changes being made on the basis of consultation with all sections of the cotton trade from growers to spinners, and the present contract is the best contract that it has been found possible to devise to serve the cotton trade as a whole.

"It is not correct that changes in prices of futures contracts bear little or no relationship to changes in prices for actual cotton in the South. Following are the average prices of middling seven-eighths-inch cotton on the spot at the seven Southern ports which are delivery points on New York Cotton Exchange contracts, as reported by the Cotton Exchanges at those ports, and the prices of December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange, on the dates which you specified in your editorial.

Average Price of Mid. 7/8" Spot Cotton At Southern Ports			Closing Price of Dec. Future Delivery on New York Cotton Exchange	
Date	Price on Date Stated	Change in Price From Previous Date	Price on Date Stated	Change in Price From Previous Date
1936 Aug. 7	12.55		12.04	
Aug. 13	12.39	Down .16	12.01	Down .03
Sept. 5	11.79	Down .60	11.54	Down .47
Sept. 8	12.40	Up .61	12.15	Up .61
Sept. 25	12.03	Down .37	11.79	Down .36
Oct. 7	12.15	Up .12	11.87	Up .08
Oct. 16	12.32	Up .17	12.01	Up .14
Oct. 27	12.12	Down .20	11.71	Down .30

(Continued on Page 12)

GRASSELLI FORMIC ACID.

*won't tender the most delicate fabric. yet
exhausts the dye bath almost completely*

There will never be any danger of tendering delicate fabrics when the formic acid used in the dye bath is GRASSELLI GRADE. The careful, accurate chemical control used in its production insures an unvarying uniformity in quality, free from sulphates and chlorides. Its crystal clearness remains the same, never darkening when exposed to the light. Although it is always mild and safe, GRASSELLI Formic Acid, 85% and 90%, has the faculty of completely exhausting the dye bath. Being both an acid and an aldehyde, it has properties not obtainable with other exhaust agents—producing more brilliant colors in dyed fabrics, with no streaky or cloudy effects, and always level colors even in cross dyeing. Any Grasselli branch can supply you quickly.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.
GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
General Offices: Cleveland, Ohio

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Acetic Acid	Epsom Salts
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Acetate of Lead	Lactic Acid
Alums	Muriatic Acid
Aqua Ammonia	Nitric Acid
Barium Chloride	Oxalic Acid
Bi-Chromate of Soda	Phosphate of Soda
Bi-Sulphate of Soda	Silicate of Soda
Bi-Sulphite of Soda	Sulphate of Soda.
Carbonate of Soda	Anhydrous
Caustic Soda	Sulphite of Soda
Solid and Flake	Sulphide of Soda
Chloride of Lime	Sulphuric Acid
Chloride of Zinc	Tri-Sodium Phosphate



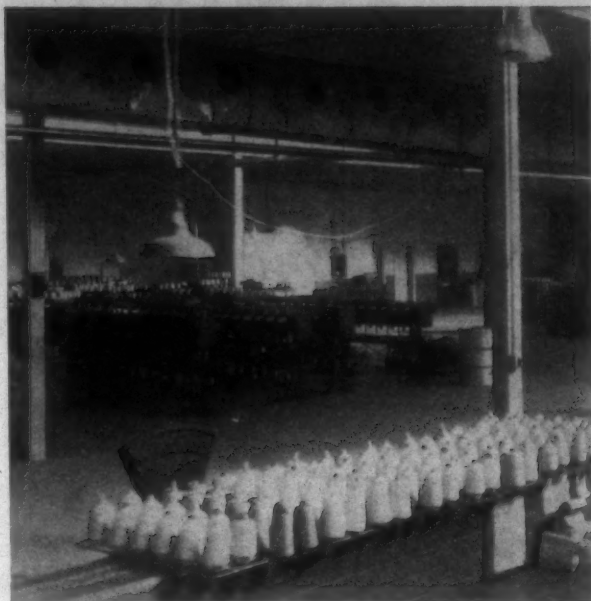
Silk Mills Install Air Conditioning Equipment

The important part which air conditioning has played in the textile fields, and is continuing to play in an ever increasing measure, is exemplified by the evaporative cooling air conditioning systems recently installed in the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill, Burlington, N. C., and Hudson Silk Hosiery Company, Charlotte, N. C. These Sturtevant air conditioning systems were designed and installed by the Cooling and Air Conditioning Corporation, a subsidiary of B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass.

In the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill the silk throwing room has been air conditioned. The principal problems solved by the air conditioning system are first, the excessive temperatures in the silk throwing room during the summer season, and secondly, the large quantities of dirt and soot which are in the vicinity of the plant. With the air conditioning system the plant is able to maintain ideal temperature and humidity conditions throughout the year, and to prevent the entrance of and soot and, in turn, damage to the product.

In the throwing room of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company the Sturtevant air conditioning system was installed for the following reasons: To facilitate complete air cleaning, constant humidity, even dry bulb temperatures, low operating power cost, and for comfort of the employees.

Uniform temperature and humidity is of particular importance in this plant, as any sudden change from the predetermined set conditions in the mill causes loss of



View in Hudson Silk Hosiery Co.

labor and material due to breakage of thread and machine parts.

In a hosiery mill such as the above, the use of air conditioning system which will assure practically draft free air distribution is of utmost importance, for only a slight air draft will cause thread breakage. This breakage causes the operators much trouble and waste in time and material, thereby increasing production costs. Sturtevant systems are designed to distribute the conditioned air evenly throughout the mill, in the form of a blanket, thereby reducing to a minimum the possibility of excess air motion or drafts.

Expect Increased Cotton Consumption

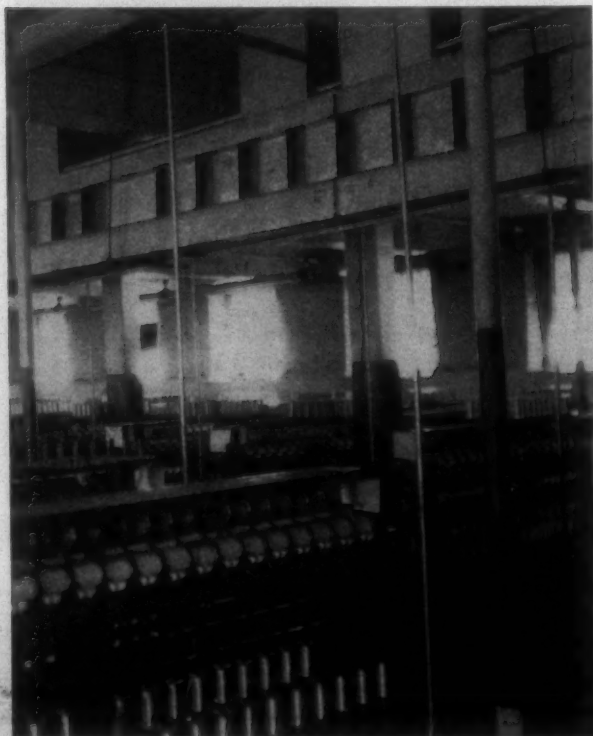
Washington.—A prediction world consumption of cotton during the current season would be "as large or larger than last season" was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It said "the brightest part in the world outlook is the very high degree of activity which characterizes the domestic textile industry." Prospects for increased mill activity and cotton consumption in Europe and the Orient were said to be reasonably good.

The average price of cotton at 12.07 cents a pound in October compared with 12.05 in September and 10.96 in October last year.

Export of 861,000 bales of cotton in October was 21 per cent above the same month in 1935 while August-October exports, the first quarter of the current season, were said to be 12 per cent larger than last season.

The November government estimate of a 12,400,000-bale crop with a world carry-over of about 7,000,000 bales was said to indicate a total prospective supply of about 19,400,000 bales of American cotton for this season.



View in E. M. Holt Mills



BUSY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

As the textile industry marches on, each new dawn of prosperity emphasizes the need for improved ways and means to build business.

In 1937, as in the past three score and ten years, we will contribute to textile progress with outstanding products for sizing, printing and finishing. It is the special task of our laboratories to provide dependable materials for greater efficiency and economy.

Renewing our pledge of service, we wish you a full share of prosperity in 1937.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

285 Madison Avenue

New York City

**STARCHES, DEXTRINES AND GUMS FOR
SIZING • PRINTING • FINISHING**

photo by Ewing Galloway

Personal News

C. J. Ashmore has resigned as superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

E. F. Gregory, manager of the Saxon Mills Store, Spartanburg, S. C., has been re-elected president of the Piedmont Textile Stores Association.

Edgar Lane has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

C. G. White has been elected secretary of the Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C., and is not treasurer, as was recently published through error. W. S. Montgomery, president of the company, is also treasurer.

R. M. Ross has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Highland Cordage Company, Hickory, N. C., to become overseer carding on second shift at the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

Arnold Tucker has been elected president, Jake Tucker, vice-president, and W. P. Harvelle, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Stanfield Hosiery Mill, Stanfield, N. C., which has just been reorganized.

Joe T. Fry has been promoted from overseer of weaving at the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., to superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, of the same place. The mills are under the same management with D. R. Senn as general superintendent.

Henry P. Goodwin has been added to the sales organization of the Textile Division of SKF Industries, Inc., in their Atlanta District. Mr. Goodwin was graduated from Clemson College in 1932 with a degree in Textile Engineering. Prior to his present connection he was employed by the Dunnean Mills, Greenville.

J. O. Wood, who for the past nine years has been overseer carding and spinning in the rayon department of the Slater Manufacturing Company, Slater, S. C., has resigned to accept a position with the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C.

Dr. Gansel Joins Onyx Staff

To further extend its policy of co-operation and service to the processing trade, the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., announces that Dr. Eugene Gansel has joined its staff as field consultant and demonstrator.

Dr. Gansel is well known throughout the trade for his work as "trouble-shooter" over a period of nine years with the United Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., and for his successes in process development with that company.

Dr. Gansel will render practical mill assistance to dyers and finishers on any problems concerning dyeing, bleaching, boiling-off silks, scouring synthetics, printing and finishing.

Japan Supplants U. S. As World's Largest Rayon Producer

Based upon figures published by the Japan Rayon Association covering output for the first ten months of 1936, Japanese rayon production this year will exceed United States production, according to the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Thus Japan will have passed the United States as the world's largest producer of rayon, a position which has been held by the United States since the World War.

Japanese rayon yarn production for the ten months to October totaled 221,800,000 pounds against 164,060,000 pounds in the corresponding 1935 period, a gain of 35 per cent. Projected to an annual basis, the 1936 Japanese rayon yarn production might approximate 275,000,000 pounds, and the rayon staple fiber an additional 50,000,000 pound, totaling 325,000,000. United States output for 1936 will show a gain over the 1935 output of 257,557,000 pounds, but the total will be substantially short of that expected from Japan.

U. S. RAYON EXPANSION NOT READY UNTIL 1938

According to the *Organon*, a recent study indicates that the annual capacity of the entire rayon yarn producing industry in this country as of November, 1936, amounts to approximately 325,000,000 pounds based on 150-denier yarn, but, it is added, it is important to distinguish between capacity in November, 1936, and production for the year 1936.

The study mentioned also indicates that only a very small increase in capacity will be in place by mid-1937. By the first quarter of 1938, the new capacity now planned will bring the total up to slightly over a 400,000,000-pounds-a-year basis. This would amount to an increase of about 25 per cent over the present figure. It should be noted that, while this figure represents the summation of present intentions of producers, the demand for rayon will continue to grow normally during 1937 and 1938 and further aggravate the present yarn shortage. Summarized, it might be stated that, although the projected 1938 capacity may seem large, possibly it may be vied simply as a delayed estimate of rayon's true, increasing place in the textile industry.

CURRENT RAYON DEMAND CONTINUES HEAVY

Shipments of non-acetate rayon yarn by American producers during September, October, and November were

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY
SERVICE

in excess of production, resulting in a substantial reduction in surplus stocks. November shipments again exceeded production, and surplus stocks at the close of the month were at a new low level at an 0.2 month's supply.

Final Crop Estimate 12,407,000 Bales

Washington, Dec. 8.—A 1936 cotton crop of 12,407,000 bales, the largest since 1932, was forecast today by the crop reporting board in its final 1936 estimate.

Production exceeded that of any previous years in which the Department of Agriculture has stressed crop control despite one of the most severe droughts in many years. The 1932 production was only 2,000 bales over this year's estimate.

THE GINNINGS

The December 1st estimate exceeded that of November 1st by 7,000 bales. Ginnings to December 1st were 11,494,170 bales. Acreage harvested totalled 30,054,000 acres.

The estimate by States follows: Virginia, 34,000; North Carolina, 612,000; South Carolina, 820,000; Georgia, 1,090,000; Missouri, 310,000; Florida, 32,000; Tennessee, 431,000; Alabama, 1,140,000; Mississippi, 1,910,000; Louisiana, 763,000; Texas, 2,945,000; Oklahoma, 290,000; Arkansas, 1,295,000; New Mexico, 11,000; Arizona, 170,000; California, 440,000; others, 15,000.

OBITUARY

J. L. NELSON

Lenoir, N. C.—John Lee Nelson, 84, retired textile manufacturer and pioneer merchant, died at his Lenoir home after a five-year illness. Former legislator and city and county official, he was a member of the board of trustees of N. C. State and several other colleges at the time of his death. He retired last summer as secretary and treasurer of Lenoir Cotton Mills, Moore Cotton Mill, both of Lenoir; Nelson Cotton Mill and Whitnel Cotton Mill, both of Whitnel; Caldwell Cotton Mills and Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company, both of Hudson.

A. H. RAGAN

Thomasville, N. C.—Amos Homer Ragan, 60, secretary and treasurer of the Ragan Knitting Company, and a prominent figure in the industry in North Carolina, died of a paralytic stroke. Besides actively directing the firm bearing his name, Mr. Ragan was one of the principal owners of the Maurice Mills, another Thomasville enterprise.

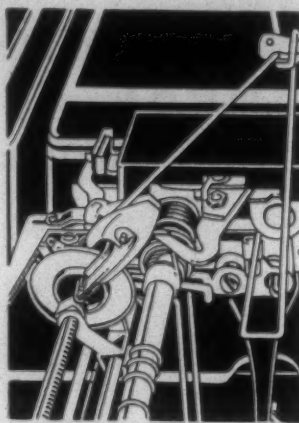
Mr. Ragan is survived by his widow, two sons, two sisters and two brothers.

WARREN HAYCOOK

Warren Haycock, associated with the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation of Paterson, N. J., died suddenly at his home in Haledon, N. J., Saturday, November 28th. He is survived by his wife and one son, Earl.

Automatic Loom Waste!

UNIVERSAL'S BUNCH BUILDER prevents waste by providing an accurately measured reserve supply after the feeler "signal."

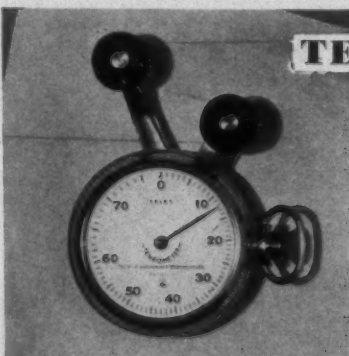


When the bunch is built, the hook flies out.

This device can be quickly set to build any size or form of bunch... according to loom requirements. It can be applied to Universal No. 90 Machines already installed.

2503

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SPRINGFIELD CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

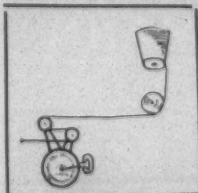


TENSOMETER

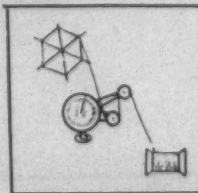
Enables your workers to avoid faulty tension in warping; winding or quilling; eliminate seconds and increase loom production.

A GIFT SUGGESTION FOR THE BOSS

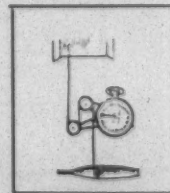
Why not reward your ambitious mill men with a tensometer for Christmas and start the New Year right eliminating guess work on tension?



For Warping



For Winding



For Quilling

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Keen and Summer Sts.

Paterson, N. J.



Other popular Sipp-Eastwood machines include oilless bearing winders, horizontal and direct beam warpers, magazine creels, quiller tensions, redraws and other yarn and warp preparatory equipment.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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**BALL, ROLLER AND
THRUST BEARINGS**

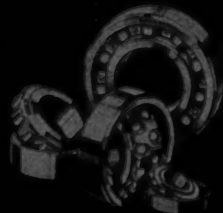
FOR EVERY LOAD
SPEED AND DUTY

WRITE FOR CATALOG

NORMA-HOFFMANN

BEARINGS CORPN. STAMFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

PRECISION



Rayon and Staple Fibre Fabrics

(Continued from Page 4)

tion. Freedom from wear in take-up parts is essential to good cloth in rayon, as uneven take-up through wear in those parts has proved disastrous in many cases, the faults being many times magnified as compared with cotton fabrics.

There are various types of shuttles suitable for rayon weaving. Two very good types are those lined with soft fur and equipped with a mop eye, and the rat-trap type, where the tension can be regulated according to requirements. The shuttle should be free from roughness in any part, especially so in box looms, because the fine filaments in rayon yarn are easily disturbed and frayed.

The raceboard should be covered with swansdown or velveteen, giving a soft bed to the warp threads and so reducing any opportunity for the shuttle to pinch or cause friction on the threads during its passage across the loom. A smooth easy pick and the slowest possible shuttle speed conducive to safe working tend towards the ideal conditions.

In the selection of healds, knit wires are very satisfactory. Made from a fine gauge wire with a high polish and much deeper than the usual type as used for cotton, they will be found advantageous. This is particularly so in the case of dobby work, although here slider frames may be desirable, especially where a pattern draft is required. It should be borne in mind that rayon has not the same ability to bend and stretch as cotton, and careful note of the points suggested will assist in minimizing the difficulties of rayon manipulation.

Reeds should be as rigid as possible, with fine polished wire or finer gauge than would be used for cotton, and the width greater to compensate for the finer wire being used. Depths of reed vary according to the particular fancy of the manufacturer, but they should be kept within reasonable limits, otherwise the rigidity of the reed is lost.

Smooth take-up rollers, preferably covered with emery to prevent damage to the fabric, will be found very satisfactory.

Defends Cotton Exchange Practices

(Continued from Page 6)

"It is true, as will be observed, that during the period covered by the foregoing table there was not an absolute parallelism between the movement of prices of middling seven-eighths-inch spot cotton at Southern ports and the movement of prices of December future deliveries on the New York Cotton Exchange. It will be observed, furthermore, that middling seven-eighths-inch spot cotton at Southern ports sold during all of that period somewhat higher than December future deliveries at New York. However, as any merchant or spinner will confirm, the premiums for spot cotton over December futures reflected the extremely keen demand for summer and early fall shipments of cotton, which made such shipments worth more than the more distant December deliveries, and the premiums for the summer and early fall shipments over December deliveries naturally and inevitably fluctuated.

tuated with changes in the demand for them. These premiums have, in fact, been continued even up to the present time, notwithstanding the approaching maturity of the December contract, because of the continuing strong demand for prompt deliveries of spot cotton.

"Your statement that, at the time when December futures were selling for 11.60 cents, cotton farmers in every section of the South were demanding and receiving 13 cents for their cotton for prompt delivery, is not supported by price records issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, a given quality of cotton never sells for the same price in all parts of the South, but, necessarily, sells for much less at points distant from mills and ports than at points near to or at mills and ports, because of transportation costs and other factors. On October 30th, four days after your editorial appeared, December futures at New York closed at 11.61 cents, practically the price which you stated, and, accordingly to the weekly report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as of that date, middling seven-eighths-inch cotton landed at Carolina mills in even running lots of 100 standard compressed bales was worth 12.76 cents, at Alabama, Georgia, and east Tennessee mills it was worth 12.51 cents, at Houston-Galveston, in flat bales, on factors' terms, it was worth 11.85 cents, and at Dallas, in flat bales, on factors' terms, it was worth 11.56 cents. Even by increasing the Houston-Galveston and Dallas prices by, say 25 point, to arrive at prices for even running lots of standard compressed bales, it will be found that there was a range of roughly three-quarters of a cent to one cent between prices at Carolina mill points on the one hand and in Texas markets on the other hand.

"By way of conclusion, you ask, 'What Are Cotton Futures?' In application to cotton futures contracts on

the New York Cotton Exchange, this definition may be given:

"Cotton futures contracts are legally binding contracts—just as valid and legally enforceable as any other commercial contracts—for the future delivery of actual cotton, such contracts being made on the trading floor of one of the leading commercial organizations of the world, in the execution of buying and selling orders placed by buyers and sellers of cotton in all parts of the world, and hence they represent the world's appraisal of cotton values for future delivery; the terms of these contracts have been formulated in accordance with the United States Cotton Futures Act, and the complete fulfillment of the contracts is guaranteed by the classing of all cotton delivered under them by the United States Department of Agriculture, by the inspection of all such cotton, as to its general condition, by the Inspection Bureau of the Exchange, and by countless protective provisions embodied in the rules of the Exchange to safeguard equally the interests of buyers and sellers; these contracts are devised primarily to serve the cotton trade as a medium for hedging, whereby price risks are divorced from the holding and merchandising of cotton in order to save those who handle cotton from destructive losses through price changes, and, as a hedging medium, these contracts are used almost universally by members of the cotton trade of the world, including growers, merchants, and spinners; by providing a hedging medium, they make it possible for the American crop to be merchandised at an average net margin of only 20 to 30 cents a bale, or four one-hundredths to six one-hundredths of one cent a pound, the reduction of merchandising margins to these small dimensions necessarily resulting in higher prices to producers and lower prices to consumers than would prevail if the hedging facilities of cotton futures were not available."

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Carries the Weight into the Fabric*

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Cheering News

THE decision of the Carded Yarn Group to strengthen its organization is distinctly cheering. If any group in the industry needs more concerted effort to put its affairs in order it is the Carded Yarn Group.

It is a matter of record over a long term of years that the carded yarn spinners have not kept pace with the increased co-operative effort that has helped other groups in the industry. A number of reasons are ascribed for this. One is that the carded yarn spinners are so widely scattered that they lack the advantage of the local touch enjoyed by members of other groups. Another, and an important one, is found in the severe character of competition that has too often prevailed among carded yarn mills.

Among the facts brought out at the Charlotte meeting, two were strongly emphasized.

First: Despite the fact that the carded yarn spinners are in the strongest statistical position they have enjoyed in ten years, they have been unable to get their prices on a basis that is comparable with the more satisfactory prices now being secured by other producers of cotton textiles.

Second: Deviation from the code standards of hours and wages has been more frequent among carded yarn spinners than among other groups of cotton manufacturers.

The matter of keeping prices on a more satisfactory basis is of extreme importance to the spinners. There is, under present conditions, no excuse for selling at prices that fail to bring an adequate return, no justification whatever for anything that savors of price cutting. A sustained effort to keep prices on an equitable basis, in good times and bad, is vital to the industry.

During the depths of the depression, many carded yarn spinners were particularly hard pressed. Under the circumstances, longer hours and lower wages were regarded by some spinners as the only way by which they could make both ends meet.

However, the return of better times and a strong market for yarn has eliminated any necessity for deviating from the standards of hours and wages being maintained by the majority of mills. The present situation does not justify a trend toward overproduction that inevitably must come if hours are lengthened. Nor does it justify sub-standard wages.

In connection with higher production through longer hours, spinners should remember that in recent years, a number of markets that formerly accounted for large quantities of carded yarns, have been permanently lost. The spinner who persists in operating more than two shifts of 40 hours each is hastening the day of diminishing demand and curtailed operations.

In our issue of November 12th we urged editorially that all cotton manufacturers observe hours of work, minimum wage scales and minimum wage standards that prevailed under the code.

We were very much gratified to learn during the Carded Yarn meeting that many spinners expressed approval of that position and urged all carded yarn mills operate on a basis that has the support of the majority opinion.

If the spinners will stick together on these questions, they can accomplish a great deal for the general good of the industry. Such matters as merchandising, future wage policies and other common problems can be more intelligently handled through unified principles than by "lone hand" tactics.

Foreign Consumption

WE have frequently stressed the importance of keeping an eye upon the foreign consumption of cotton and stated that foreign consumption was of more importance than any possible increase in the estimates of the 1936 crop in the United States.

Figures which have just been released by the New York Cotton Exchange Service show:

World Consumption of Cotton			
	American	Other Growths	Total
Oct., 1936	1,026,000	1,403,000	2,429,000
Oct., 1935	1,081,000	1,270,000	2,351,000
Change	-55,000	+133,000	+78,000

The very high basis of American cotton which we believe has been the result of manipulations by the American Co-operatives has apparently resulted in a decrease of 55,000 bales in the amount of American cotton consumed during October as compared to the previous October.

The total cotton consumed during October was 78,000 bales greater than that of October, 1935, which, if continued for the cotton year, would mean an increase of about 1,000,000 bales in the world consumption of cotton.

In view of the fact that world consumption broke all records last year, a continuation of the present rate would mean a very strong situation and in our opinion would result in much higher prices.

We do not think that it will make much difference whether the cotton consumed is of American or foreign growths because the principal factor the total supply as compared with the total consumption.

The passage of time, however, will bring into prominence another factor of importance, and that is the acreage in the United States for 1937.

Within three months the planting of the new crop will be well under way and the amount of the acreage will have its influence.

"The Forgotten Man"

(Gastonia Gazette)

The following item appearing in the "Along the Avenue" column a few days ago representing the sentiments of one citizen, has brought forth a flood of approving remarks from many "stockholders," who profess to be in the same plight as that described by the man interviewed:

"I want to put in a word for the forgotten man of the cotton mill industry," said a citizen the other day, who admitted to being one of them himself, viz and to-wit: a stockholder.

"I see where they are beginning to raise wages for the employees, which is all right and ought to be done—they need it—and I know that the executives take care of themselves in salaries, etc., but who is looking out for the poor stockholder, the man or woman, whose money is invested in the mills? The poor stockholder has been waiting long and patiently for his share of some of the good things, if any, but he has been waiting a long time. A little dividend or so along, now and then, would cer-

tainly help out a lot, but news of such is few and far between.

"Yes, sir, the NRA took care of the employee and now the employers are preparing to take care of him still further, and I wish there were some one on hand to look out for the stockholder and his investment.

"It has been many months since some of the mills paid any dividends to amount to anything, and the stockholders have been mighty patient and long suffering with it all. With good times returning, they think they are entitled to some consideration from the mill executives."

Another man discussing the matter today said there were a number of people in the county whose life savings had been invested in the common stock of Gaston County mills, and that many of them had not received a penny in dividends in years and years. He pointed out one or two cases that were pathetic. He said that the money of these investors had made possible the building of many of these mills and that they were entitled to some consideration.

He emphasized the point brought out in the above that the executives were making good salaries as long as the mills were running, whether making money or not, and that the government was seeing to it that the employees were to be better paid. No one was looking out for the "forgotten man," the stockholders, as he described him.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the present wave of prosperity which has come forth out of the morass and slough of the depression will hold promise of something better for that "forgotten man."

A Banker's View

So much has been said and written about the present market for textiles that we think that the viewpoint of at least one large bank may interest our readers.

In its *Monthly Letter*, the National City Bank of New York, after describing the improvement in textiles as "the most sensational performance during the present upturn," tacks on this warning:

It would assume a great deal to expect a vigorous upward movement such as is now being experienced to continue without reaction. After any unusual spurt of buying and rising prices, as now in the textiles, the crest naturally will be passed, and there are always people holding for a rise who sell when they believe the rise is over. Moreover, after a long period of abnormally active buying there is inevitably a dull period, and the incentive to forward buying disappears. The appearance of scarcity is apt to prove illusory, since relief may be had both through increased production, and because the buying turns out to be running ahead of consumption. This view of the situation inspires caution, as suggesting a temporary slowing down in the forward movement."

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Combination Leather Belt

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—because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum
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TWELFTH SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

**Textile Hall
Greenville, S. C.
April 5 to 10, 1937**

New and improved machinery, installations, accessories, and supplies will be shown by the leading manufacturers of America.

Interesting technical meetings will be held during show week.

Low railroad rates are now in effect. From Greensboro on the north, and Atlanta on the south, there will be nightly Pullman service. These cars will be parked in Greenville next day, and returned at midnight.

Travelers by automobile will find improved highways from every section of the South.

Please write Housing Committee for room reservations. All visitors may obtain comfortable quarters.

TEXTILE HALL CORPORATION

Remember The Dates

April 5 to 10, 1937

Mill News Items

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A \$10,000 building permit has been granted Cherokee Spinning Company to add a story to its spinning mill at Shawmut avenue and Concord street.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity Print Works, a unit of the Cone Mills, will soon finish a number of improvements which will enable the plant to better finish their products. The bleachery has been entirely revamped and the newest type of machinery and processes have been installed. Included in the equipment is as follows:

A modern mercerizing range, which is complete with recuperator and caustic reclaiming machinery has been installed. The installation of the newest type of jigs and a continuous vat-dyeing range has been set up, thus bringing the dyeing division up to date in every respect. In the printing division, additional agers are being installed.

Recently, there was a three-story brick and concrete chemical manufacturing plant constructed to produce certain of the compounds used in finishing and in preparation of warp sizes for consumption in the various mills owned by Proximity Manufacturing Company, and operated by this mill, all units of the Cone Mills. Chemicals used as raw materials for those compounds are purchased in tank-car lots and are stored in the new storage tanks.

J. E. Serrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., textile and industrial engineers and architects, designed the construction and installation of this modernization program.

RICHMOND, VA.—The site of the Ashley Cotton Mills, more recently owned by the Ayvad Manufacturing Company, which has been vacant since the World War, has been purchased by the Palisades Piece Dye Works, Inc., of North Bergen, N. J. Work of remodeling and reconditioning the plant for dyeing and finishing has begun and it will be ready for operation in the early spring, according to officials. Approximately \$30,000 will be spent on reconditioning and remodeling the plant.

The opening of the plant will boost the town's payroll by from 200 to 300 persons.

This mill site is located at the old hydro-electric plant just across the Meherrine River from the power plant, which is about one mile west of the city limits.

ROME, GA.—The Spotlight Hosiery Mill, Inc., which will represent an investment of around \$20,000 and will have a production capacity of about 15,000 dozen pairs of hosiery monthly, is being organized and will open here about January 1st, according to an announcement by Richmond Wollstein, president. The company will manufacture ladies' 70-gauge, circular-knit hosiery. Officers are: Richmond Wollstein, president; N. N. Burnes, vice-president; Dewey H. Wollstein, secretary and treasurer. Directors include: George Watts, J. F. DeJournette, N. N. Burnes, John M. Graham, Richmond and Dewey Wollstein.

Mill News Items

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—Hamblen Hosiery Mill, which began operations here recently, is adding a 15-foot addition for a dyeing and boarding department. The mill, operated by Floyd C. Cox, manufactures men's hose.

DUBLIN, GA.—Through efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, a hosiery mill may be established here. It is learned that Dublin is being seriously considered as a location by a large concern.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Standard Knitting Mills will add a fourth story to Mill No. 1 at Mitchell street and Washington avenue. The building permit application gave the cost as \$11,000.

CATEECHIE, S. C.—At the Norris Cotton Mills Company the weaving department has been electrified. The entire plant is now on electric power throughout. J. E. Sirrine & Co. had charge of the work. Until recently these mills were partly rope-driven from water wheels; however, the mills have installed a rope-driven generator in place of the direct water-wheel drive.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—Lanier Branson, president, announces that a meeting of the stockholders of the Gregg Dyeing Company is called to convene at the office of the company in Graniteville, at 11 a. m., on Tuesday, December 29, 1936, to consider and pass upon the dissolution of the corporation and the winding up of its affairs.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Chickamauga Knitting Mills of Richmond Hosiery Mills, underwear manufacturers, have resumed production again after a brief shutdown, following the retirement of T. N. Van Dyke, who had been treasurer and general manager for many years. The business now has been reorganized, and the mill started production Wednesday of last week. The product will continue to be sold through A. S. Haight & Co., as for many years past.

Both men's and women's knit underwear will be produced, also men's polo shirts. It is understood that the mill is taking business for delivery during the current heavyweight season.

GASTONIA, N. C.—J. C. Roberts, secretary, gives notice to all stockholders of Ridge Mills, Inc., as follows:

"Take notice that the board of directors of Ridge Mills, Inc., having its principal place of business in the City of Gastonia, Gaston County, N. C., did on Saturday, November 28, 1936, adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the board of directors of Ridge Mills, Inc., it is advisable that the same should be forthwith liquidated and dissolved, and to that end it is ordered that a meeting of the stockholders be held on Wednesday, December 30, 1936, at 3 p. m., at the office of the company in the City of Gastonia, N. C., to take action on this resolution."



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Company**

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Textile
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A Company is
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DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Textile Mill Scrubbing Powder



Is designed to work perfectly in COLD WATER, and is unique in this feature, as well as in the fact that it requires no rinsing. In the entire scrubbing operation only a third the usual amount of water is used.

There are mills that have used it exclusively for over fifteen years, and have CLEANER, WHITER, HARDER floors.

Denison Squeegees and Rakes (\$2.75 each) take the muss out of scrubbing.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED
IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES
OF BOILER FURNACES



Reg. U.S. TRADE MARK Pat. Off.

Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnace.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

FOR SALE

Comparatively new Skinner Uni-flow Engine direct connected to 75 K. V. A., 550 volt, three phase generator complete with switch-board and exciter. Has just been taken out of service and can be operated at any time. Inquiries should be addressed to

Walker Electrical Co.
Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Position by A-1 girl basketball player in cotton mill. Can do any kind office work; expert operator carding department; 2 years' college work; completed business course. Can furnish best of references from present employers. "Basketball," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as cotton mill accountant. Several years' experience; chief accountant and office manager. Know mill management and costs, also cotton. Available January 1st. Personal interview preferred. "W," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Surplus, seconds, odd lots or off grade yarns for cash.

Summit Textile Co.
Summit, Miss.

WANTED—Superintendent wants connection with mill that is not getting satisfactory results. Capable of bringing mill up to standard. Age 44; small family; will go anywhere; salary no object. Can furnish best of references. Address P. O. Box 13, Lancaster, S. C.

WANTED—Position as overseer, second hand or fixer on spinning or spooling and warping. 15 years' experience. Six years' experience on B. C. spoolers and warpers as fixer. Can furnish best of references. Can go any place. "C. G.," care Textile Bulletin.



2218 (DAY)-TELEPHONE-(NIGHT)3916

Paul B. Eaton
PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Classified Department

WANTED—Loom fixers and weavers for Wilton Carpet looms, jacquard work. "C. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Experienced overseer on blankets that can handle help and get results. C and K looms. Apply "B-S," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving; 10 years' experience on silk, rayon, broadcloths, prints and cotton fancies. Best of references. Can come on short notice. "A. B. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Loom Fixer and Overhauler for 40-inch Stafford looms. We have several months work for the right man. State reference and wages expected in first letter. Arthur W. Roper, Supt., Indiana Cotton Mills, Can- nelton, Ind.

WANTED POSITION—Young man, single, sober, experienced in shipping, sizing, billing, payroll work, textile industry. References from present employer. General office work. "X. Z. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—MOTORS

20—G. E., 25 H. P. Motors, 550 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1200 R.P.M., double extended shaft. Please give complete details and price.

Walker Engineering Co., Inc.
Gastonia, N. C.

WANTED—Graduate of textile school who has had practical experience in weaving. State experience and give references. "N," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Overseer of weaving; one familiar with Osnaburgs and Single and Double Filling Ducks in widths from 29 to 72 inches. Prefer man not over 40 years of age. Please state habits and qualifications, giving references, also salary desired. In letter of application. Address "X. X. X.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Loom fixers and weavers for C. & K. velour looms. "M. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

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PER MILE On Sale Daily

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PER MILE . . . for each mile traveled . . . return limit 6 months
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment
of proper charges for space occupied

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of proper charges for space occupied

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Passenger Traffic Manager
Washington, D. C.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Splendid Opening for Social Service Worker

Large Southern mill is seeking the services of an experienced woman social service worker. Do not apply unless you are familiar with and intensely interested in this type of work, and are under 40 years of age. This will be a permanent position for the right party. Apply, giving references and record of experience to, "Social Service Worker," care Textile Bulletin.

Myers Warns Against Overproduction

Gastonia, N. C.—The future of the textile industry, as far as he could tell, is bright, declared A. G. Myers, receiver of Textiles, Inc., in a speech before the joint meeting of the Civitan and the Rotary Clubs.

Mr. Myers stated that all the mills had all the business they could do, having full time orders for the next three or four months, and that the only danger to be feared was that there might be overproduction. He warned all against any leaning toward overproduction.

"We now have a profit in most of our business for the first time in many years," Mr. Myers declared, "and the thing to do is to maintain that balance between production and consumption which will keep production always a shade behind consumption."

He said that we were right in the middle of prosperity, and saw good times ahead for many years. Mr. Myers registered a note of warning against dropping back into another depression, from speculation. He forecast that with the present wave of spending, bonuses, dividends and higher wages, we would have inflation, foreseeing a 50-cent dollar in a year or two.

King Mill Has Textile School

Augusta, Ga.—Thirty young men employees of the King Mill are being taught carding, spinning and weaving at a textile school conducted by the institution in Martha Lester School.

The school is under the direction of the Georgia School of Technology, whose Prof. Thomas Quigley issues credit cards when examination grades are sent from the school here. Each card is a step toward a diploma.

Students who finish their courses get diplomas from the State Board of Vocational Education in carding, spinning or weaving, according to Mr. Cook.

Industrial Rayon Dividend

Cleveland.—At a meeting of the board of directors of Industrial Rayon Corporation, held here, a dividend of 42c a share was declared. It is payable December 24th to stockhold-

ers of record December 14th.

Directors also declared a dividend of 50c per share. This dividend is payable January 2nd to stockholders of record December 14th.

Industrial's regular quarterly dividend is 42c per share.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

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CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton goods were not so active last week, but the price situation remained very strong and goods for prompt shipment were sold at premiums. The opinion was expressed here that the lighter business was welcomed by the market after the tremendous business done in recent weeks. It was stated by some merchants that the market needed a breathing spell. The market is expected to continue somewhat more quiet because of the approach of the holiday season when attention will be centered on the retail trade.

Sales of print cloths were not equal to production but sheeting business was well above output. Chief interest was noted in goods for nearby deliveries, buyers showing less concern over forward contracts.

There was again active trade in gray combed goods and prices were higher. Finished goods continued to sell well and prices were strong. Colored goods were active at higher prices with prices on work clothing fabrics making new advances.

The week's business in sheetings was substantial. Buyers took large amounts of a wide range of constructions for various deliveries. While the bag trade participated, there was active buying of convertibles and industrial numbers, largely for forward deliveries. Those few mills which had nearby deliveries were able to get very good premiums over quotations on later shipments.

The fine goods division booked good business on all types of goods, but toward mid-week a fair amount of second hand selling came into the combed lawn market and this took the edge off trading in those goods and nipped the tops from prices. Other fine goods encountered little or no second hand selling and continued active and strong through the week.

Some of the voiles were quoted in only scattered sources for any delivery, while others could not be bought before March. Prices paid last week were at the top of the movement, and there was no indication that the advancing trend was over.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5 1/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 3/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	7 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 3/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	16 1/2
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, standard	9 3/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8 1/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued active during the week, with prices showing further advances. Most of the buying was done for April and May delivery. Shipments on past orders continued to account for a very large yarn movement.

Reports of the Carded Yarn Group's plans to work for better conditions in the market were received here with interest and it is expected that higher prices will develop.

Local sellers are moving yarns more freely at the higher rates named last week and some have again raised their quotations a half-cent. It is regarded as likely that between now and the end of the year the advance will become more or less irregular, as some sellers have discovered a scarcity in the most wanted deliveries of the better quality yarn and prices are being adjusted accordingly, and without relation to what other yarns may be selling for. This marks another step toward complete domination of the market by sellers. Two months ago they were trying to get the usual differential for quality yarns, over the ordinary. Now they are exacting a premium for quality yarns.

Firmer selling levels were noted in the combed division. It was remarked that the Government is a continuing potential user of yarn on an otherwise tight market. The price basis was usually from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c above the levels that had obtained a little more than a week ago.

Few suppliers look forward to any easing in the supply situation for the next three months. The idea that some sources are carrying large stocks from which immediate shipment can be had is declared a figment of the imagination. There seems little to indicate that spinners will have any opportunity in the near future to build up any normal margin of supply.

November was the largest month in sales cotton yarns this or any recent year, sales being approximately 20 per cent ahead of October, the next best four-week period of the year. Not only did sales break records for years in the month but commission sellers say billings reached a new top, several reporting them 25 per cent ahead of November, 1935.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	28	---
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
20s	30½	---
26s	33	---
30s	35½	---
36s	40½	---
40s	42	---

Southern Single Warps

10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	29	---
16s	29½	---
20s	30½	---
26s	33	---
30s	35½-36	---

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	29	---
10s	29½	---
12s	30	---
16s	31	---
20s	32½	---
24s	32	-34½
26s	36	---
30s	37	---
36s	31	---
40s	43	---

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	31½	---
20s	33½-34	---
16s	32	---
30s	39	---

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	28½	---
10s	29	---
12s	29½	---

14s	30	---
16s	31	---
20s	32½	---
24s	34	---
26s	35½	---
30s	37½	---
40s	43	---

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	28½	---
10s	29	---
12s	29½	---
14s	30	---
16s	31	---
20s	33	---

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26½	---
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	30½	---
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	28½	---

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	25½	---
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	26	-26½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	27	---
12s, 2-ply	28	---
16s, 2-ply	30½	---
30s, 2-ply	36	---

Southern Frame Cones

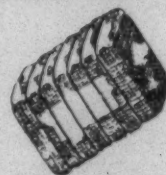
8s	27½	---
10s	28	---
12s	28½	---
14s	28	---
16s	29½	---
20s	30½	---
22s	31½	---
24s	32	---
26s	33	---
28s	34	---
30s	35	---

CRESPI, BAKER & CO.

Cotton Merchants

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Charlotte, N. C.



Eastern and Western Growth Cotton



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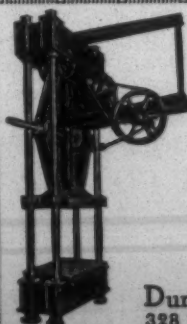
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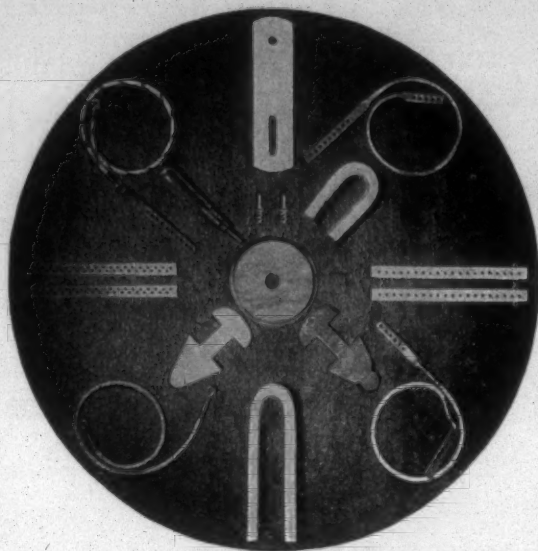
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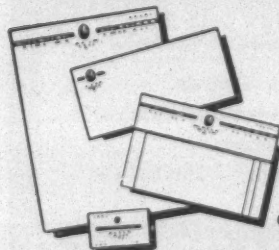
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328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

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A business man accepts it as a matter of fact that his stationery and forms are of the same color combinations and style. But he may lose sight of that fundamental in selling when it comes to his packaging, and let it become a hodgepodge of color and designs.

If your product is packed attractively and the same scheme is carried out on the label or seal, box, wrapper, etc., you can accomplish a distinctive style, and definitely increase sales. "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING" will not only do this but also effect economy in production costs.

Allow us to submit designs, without obligation, for your packaging.

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Winston-Salem, N. C.
Fulaski, Va.

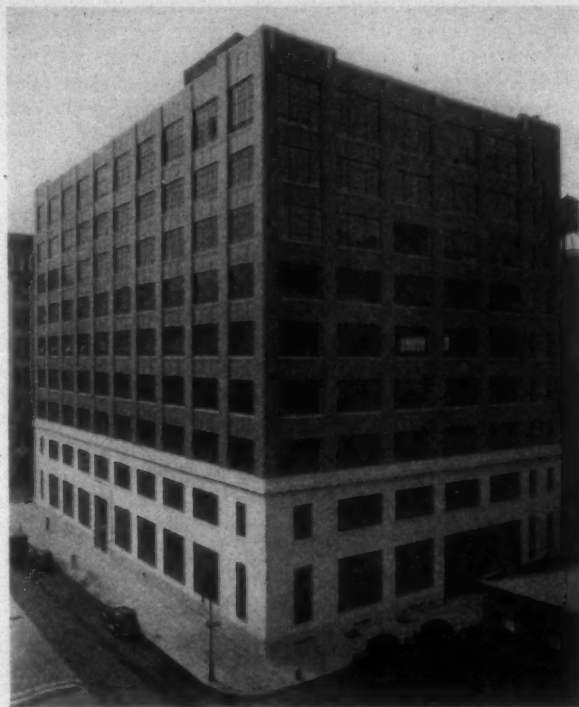
Burlington, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.

Asheboro, N. C.

Old Dominion Paper Boxes

General Dyestuff Occupies New Building

Every departmental activity of the General Dyestuff Corporation is now coordinated under one roof in a newly erected nine-story building located at 435 Hudson street, between Leroy and Morton streets, New York City. With the exception of one-half floor tenanted by the General Aniline Works, for which GDC is sole selling agent, the company occupies the entire building. Modern in every respect, it offers not only every facility for the efficient operation of their executive and general offices but also



New Building of General Dyestuffs Corp.

ample space for their main laboratories, shipping and warehouse rooms.

General Dyestuff Corporation's activities are thus centralized and modernized to meet the increasing demands of industry for complete service and a comprehensive line of dyestuffs for wool, cotton, silk, rayon, paper, leather, paints, dry colors, resins and various other products requiring colors or allied materials.

The new structure is said to be the largest of its type to be erected in New York within five years. It is so constructed as to permit the erection of three additional stories should increased business warrant further expansion. Many of its interior features are exceptional. For instance, many of the wall partitions are of the new structural glass brick.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports for the year ended August 31, 1936, net profit of \$338,725, after depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes, equivalent, after dividend requirements on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock, to \$2.63 a share on the 80,000 shares of Class A common stock.

This compares with a net profit of \$226,232, or \$1.21 per Class A share in the preceding year.

Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Lumberton, N. C.—Mansfield Mills, Inc., East Lumberton

So many textile meetings the past few months have made it necessary, several times, to leave out these "travelles" in favor of the more important textile reports; this is why some of our readers have been wondering if "Aunt Becky" had forgotten them.

Was very much pleased to find things going so nicely in the mills at East Lumberton—Mansfield and Dresden plants, and the Jennings Mill in North Lumberton. We have the largest list of subscribers here now that we have ever had, thanks to the splendid co-operation of all parties.

O. G. Morehead, general superintendent of all three mills, seems perfectly at home and happy in his work. Three community workers are employed, and live in lovely rooms in the community building, which is a social and educational center greatly enjoyed by both old and young.

The Men's Club, consisting of the key men of all three mills, had a banquet in Loraine Hotel, recently where 75 were served sumptuously. Jimmie Ritter, popular and efficient young man in Superintendent Morehead's office, was master of ceremonies, and made a good job of it—as he does of everything he goes at.

G. V. Pruett is superintendent of the East Lumberton mills, Dresden and Mansfield. At Dresden, R. L. Hulse is overseer carding and spinning, first shift, and H. L. Davis on second shift; Clyde Waldrop is overseer weaving, first shift, and John Phillips on second shift; W. A. Jordan, overseer cloth room.

At Mansfield Mill (of Lumberton as some call it), W. G. Willoughby is carder and spinner, first shift; Lee Stallings, second shift. Mr. Stallings is such a good friend of The Bulletin, that if we don't get to see him we just write him down for a renewal—and it is all right with him. W. J. Coleman is cotton man, and Calvin Flowers, master mechanic for both mills.

Other live wires in these two mills are: Clifton Rogers, overseer winding; Geo. W. Carter, overseer twisting; A. R. Clewis, second hand in carding; Lonnie Coleman, office; Frank Byrd, loom fixer; W. A. McDuffie, second hand carding and spinning; Trenton Price, shipping clerk; Sam Burney, card grinder; Troy Ivey, general overhauler.

A FINE SCHOOL BUILDING IN EAST LUMBERTON

Going down the Wilmington Highway last year, we wondered what this building, then under construction, was going to be. It looked like a big modern cotton mill, from a distance. This year I had the pleasure of a visit to this big building and found it housing around 400 school children in seven grades, requiring nine teachers.

Mrs. Geo. Hargrave, principal, has a splendid office, and is about the happiest woman to be found in these parts. She has worked unceasingly for this community—education being her hobby.

Last spring during State examinations, the seventh grade from East Lumberton led the county in four subjects. This school has the advantage of plenty of good reading matter—carefully selected, and in one year has read 16,698 books. The traveling Librarian says this school has the best discipline that he has seen. The State inspector says this is the best school building in the county.

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 495 and the stage is large and well lighted. In fact, there is nothing left to wish for in this very modern building. The pretty grove in front is nice for outdoor picnics and a playground.

The school is working for standardized meals for every village home, and attractive posters in the store display wholesome foods required for each meal. Mr. George Hargrave is manager of the company store, which is here for the advantage of mill operatives, and where they can get supplies as reasonable in price as in the town proper. Operatives are NOT compelled to trade here. They are free agents.

As usual, gardens here are well worked and many are full of turnips and collards that grow unusually large here, and of fine flavor.

NORTH LUMBERTON

This is where the pretty Jennings Mill is located, and where our old friend, J. L. Rhinehardt, is superintendent. K. F. Haman, in the office, compliments Clark Publishing Co., and our efficient business manager, Junius Smith, especially, on services rendered a few weeks ago when Mr. Haman was trying to locate a certain man. Did our folks find him? "I'll say they did," declared Mr. Haman; "they found him and called me over long distance in just a few minutes and gave he his address."

Mr. Haman is just one of a large number who can say the same for Clark Publishing Co., which strives to give the best of service always, to the textile industry.

Among those reading our paper at Jennings Mill are Superintendent J. L. Rhinehardt; R. B. Pridgen, second hand in card room; R. L. Watts, card grinder; Raymond Baxley, D. L. Alford and F. R. Little, section men in spinning; J. L. Brooks and B. R. Lee, oilers and banders; Troy Ivey, general overhauler; S. C. Hardy, tying-in; James McDuffie, timekeeper; Jim Edwards, overhauler; L. H. West, overseer weaving (he had been in a wreck with a loom, and was somewhat bunged up—but Mr. Rhinehardt said that was just an alibi—that he had been celebrating the election!

Leonard Fender and Arthur Todd are loom fixers who are interested in keeping posted on textiles. Geo. W. Carter is overseer winding.

Mr. Haman said: "Here's my two bucks—send me the paper, too. I want to show my appreciation for the splendid service they gave me."

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

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ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

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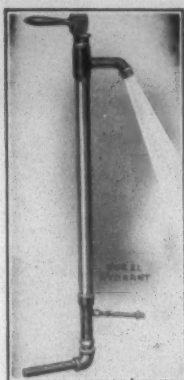
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(Continued from Page 5)

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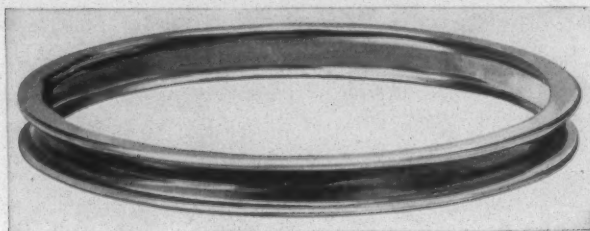
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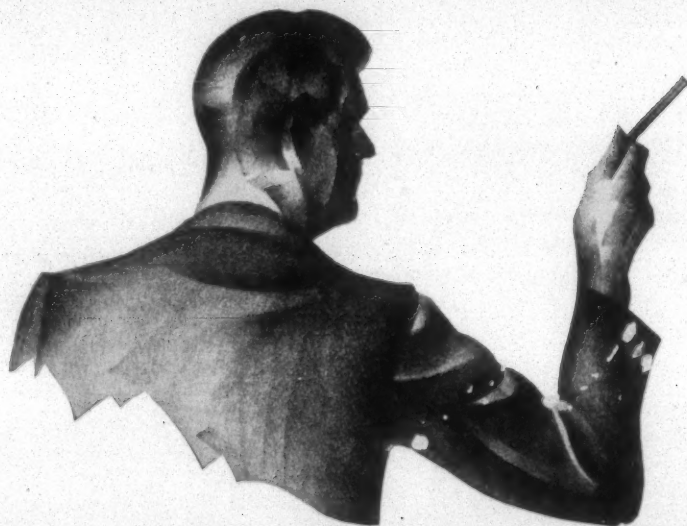
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